## TACTICS ON MERLIN AT THE SUPPORT

- 1. In the light of our estimate of Series intentions (Section T<sub>c</sub> above), the taction aspect of the Summit conference relating to Berlin assumes everyiding importance. In view of the compressed nature which discussions at the Summit will inevitably assume, the Western tactic should preferably be uncomplicated and direct so that it can be executed successfully in full. It should, moreover, as far as possible be florible mough to cope with Seviet tactics both anticipated and smarticipated.
  We see a range of tactical possibilities theoretically available to the West:
- 2. The Western Powers could go to the Sumuit with a fixed position on Berlin which they are reasonably certain in advance will not be negotiable but beyond which they would not be prepared to go even procedurally to obtain agreement to discuss the subject further. They would, therefore, have to be prepared for a complete breakdown of discussions, and the Western tastical objective at the Summit would thus essentially become one of attempting to have such a breakdown of negotiations occur under circumstances leaving the West in the best possible public posture.
- 3. A second possible testical approach is to al-directly during the durant meeting at the achievement of a substantive agreement on Seplin of an interim nature acceptable to the Vert. In view of the time faster, this would procumally acceptable to the Vert. In view of the time discussions, perhaps at a point communication of the July 28 proposals with the idea of rapidly moving towards an agreement of which they night provide the cure.

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- A. In the light of our estimate of Soviet intentions, however, meither of the foregoing is consistent with Western interests. A more realistic objective of the Western Powers at the Summit will be to gain time by providing sufficient inducement, as well as deterrent, so that the Soviets will not take action which fundamentally affects the Western position in Berlin. The West will accordingly wish to have a flexible approach in order to take advantage of any tactions possibilities which might develop. To achieve such an objective would presumbly require at a minimum that a forum be provided after the Summit meeting for continuing discussion of the Berlin question. Western taction should be designed to test what would additiously be required within the limits of the maximum acceptable so to achieve the desired results without conceding more anothing wassessessily.
- 5. The tastical approach of the Fort might accordingly proceed as follows:
- a. On the assemption that the Seviete start out by insisting on the assessity of a passe treaty with the two Germanies, the Western Pewers would resubsit their Western Peace Plan. When the Seviets reject this, as may be anticipated, the Western Powers would advance their proposal for a pickinsite to be held in West and Rast Germany and in all Burlin. (See Section Tabore.)
- b. When the discussion turns to Berlin proper, the Soviets villi presumbly reiterate the desirability of their free city proposal. The Western Powers would mermily wish to start by restating their standard position.

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position that the only lasting and real solution to the Berlin problem must come within the framework of German reunification,

- o. The next question would be whether there were any tactical advantages to be gained by the Nest in putting forward an all-Berlin proposal, even if such a proposal is considered non-negotiable?

  Question: Should this possibility be explored further?
- d. The Western Powers would thereafter be confronted with the choice either of attempting immediately to find some basis upon which Seviet acceptance of the idea of continuing negotiation of the Berlin problem could be obtained, or of attempting further to probe by making certain limited proposals dealing, for example, with the access question alone. Thus, the West night put forward the German proposal for a formal agreement embedying access improvements, or propose the establishment of a special Four-Fower authority with German advisors to regulate and maintain access to Berlin. Whether such proposals would actually serve any purpose, tactical or otherwise, could only be judged in the light of the actual situation at the time. Question: Should specific proposals along these lines be prepared by the Working Group?
- e. It might be possible to seeme an agreement perhaps no more than a tasit one to preserve the existing situation for a period of time during which an attempt might be made to ashieve progress towards a more formal agreement. One way of doing this might be seek agreement at the Summit on certain games) principles relating to Scriin-which might be schooling to Adventive and remand the task of further negotiation to a subordinate group (perhaps Deputy Foreign Ministers), which would report have

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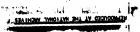
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back after an agreed period of time (perhaps 18 months)/to/the Heads of Governmente. To supplement this essentially procedural device, it night be desirable to attempt to refere tension during this period of prolonged negotiation through certain reciprocal declarations which might possibly be made at the Sum it, e.g., to maintain unhindered communication to July Berlin and to avoid inflammatory propagands.

- f. It might, however, become clear that the Soviets could not be deterred from taking unilateral action affecting Berlin by such a limited action to remove the issue from the immediately critical catagory. The Vestern Powers might then be faced by the necessity to discuss more of the content of the interim arrangements on Berlin which would exist during the period of prolonged discussion. The theory of the July 28 proposals made by the West at Geneva was that discussions would resume only at the end of the stipulated time period of 5 years. In arrangement involving immediate discussions and reporting back to Beads of G varaments after a shorter time should presumably be simpler and less definitive in its treatment of the issues between the Soviets and the West. This might include certain of the July 28 proposals or perhaps be more along the lines of Solution G of the April 1959 London Working Group Report.
- g. At some point the Western Powers would, therefore, have to decide, in the light of the existing situation, whether they should reintroduce some version of their July 26 proposals on Berlin, or a proposal along the lines of the London Working Group Solution 0 of April 1959 (interlocking but unilateral declarations on Berlin access, propagands, etc.)

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with a view to referral of the details to a committee of experts for further negotiation. This would presumbly give the Soviets plansible grounds for agreeing to this course, if they were willing to postpone a absolute on Review.

- 6. If the Soviete refuse this, we could then inform them that the magnitations on Berlin appeared to be getting nowhere and that we feel the whole question should be referred to a committee of experts who would report to a subsequent Summit meeting. (The "committee of experts might well be at the Deputy Foreign Ministers' level, if added stature for the magnitating body would assist in reaching agreement.)
- 7. One testical question which will arise is whether, and if so at what point, the West should express willingness to discuss the principles of a peace treaty with Germany either in a Deputies or expert group. It seems possible to make this consession in method without any prejidice to the basic Western position, at there is a tactical advantage to be gained. In important consideration would be whether it appears at some point during the Summit conference that a Western offer to discuss peace treaty principles might tip the balance in favor of achieving the Western objective of continuing conversations with the Soviets.
- 8. The Working Group assumes, of source, that the general mood of the Summit will to some extent be influenced by the amount of agreement already reached or in prospect in the disarrament field. If the situation in this field is favorable, it would give the Western Powers a certain leverage to use in persuading the Soviets not to press too hard on the Berlin.

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Berlin issue. However, the precise testical interrelationship of the various subjects at the Summit can only be determined later in the light of the actual situation.

- 9. Should it become evident that the Soviets will refuse to agree to further discussion of the Serlin question except on the basis of nonacceptable can easiens by the West, the Vectors Powers might consider setting into notion a Serlin plebissite in the Western sectors of the city in order to provide the best starting point for eneming developments.
- 10. If it some that an impasse has been reached and the best judgment is that a real danger exists the Soviets vill proceed to take unilateral action preparatory to ending their responsibilities in the access field, the Meatern Powers might conclude that the time had come to put the Soviets on notice and perhaps also to initiate Wastion as contemplated in their contingency plans.
- 11. The possibility exists (as suggested by inhesender Smirnov in Bonn) that the Soviets will at an early stage attempt to resume the discussion of an interim solution for Berlin at the point where the General discussion broke off, stating that, while the Mestern proposals of July 26 were not entirely satisfactory, they are willing to consider whether certain further changes could not be made which might make possible an agreement. Should this take place, the Mestern Powers will have to take care that they are not maneuvered into the embarraceing position of refusing to talk about their our proposals. One possibility aimed at avoiding ismediate negetiation on this basis would be for the Western

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Powers to emphasize that the only real 204 is sing solution to the Beslin problem is within the Francock of German remaifisation which the Festern Powers Plan was intended to achieve in a reasonable and fair way. The Western Powers could then move back to their July 28 proposals via the course suggested in paragraph 5.d., above, plus any other tentical proposals aimed at improving various aspects of the Mestern position in Region.

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